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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 38, Iss. 8)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

GEB SETS CONVENTION PLANS

Stulberg Named Executive Vice Pres.

Page 3



On the Job. ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg assumes new administrative duties following his appointment to new post by the General Executive Board this month. Above, the former manager of Local 62 confers with Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, EOT chief.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXVIII No. 8

Jersey City, N. J., April 15, 1956

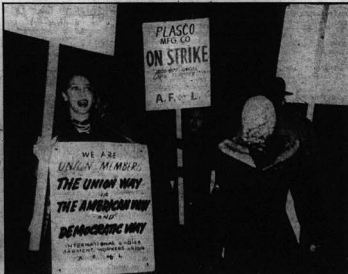
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Press Conference. The pleasure is mutual as students from Columbia University School of Journalism meet Pres. David Dubinsky during recent tour of ILGWU headquarters. Accompanying the group was New York Times labor reporter Stanley Levy (seated), class instructor. Future fourth-esters later met department heads for briefing on the union's functioning.



Paid in Full. Union Attorney M. Herbert Syme to Abe Bloomfield of Philadelphia Dress Joint Board in presence of Manager William Ross. Amount, covering delinquent welfare sums, was paid by H. H. Rosinsky Co. after four-year fight.



Victory Walk. Spirited picketing by strikers at Plasco, Inc., in Chicago brought employer to terms after two weeks. Walkout was called when firm refused to recognize the ILGWU, despite the fact that a majority of workers had signed up with union. Blossom Thompson (left) and Nora Crawford, members of Local 76, sparked picket stint that culminated in union contract.

Hail Record of Edward Molisani, 75



Seated, left to right: Baron Carlo de Ferraris Salzano, Italian Consul General in New York; Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini; Mrs. Molisani and Edward Molisani. Standing: Furio Pore, publisher of "Il Progresso." Manager Howard Molisani of Local 48 and Pres. David Dubinsky.

A testimonial to the leadership, ideals and contributions to labor and humanity of Vice Pres. Edward Molisani marked the observance this month of his 75th birthday.

Some 1,500 guests attending the dinner given by Italian Clockmakers' Local 48 at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 4 joined in commemorating the achievements of the veteran unionist, who retired as manager of the local last August.

From contemporaries and colleagues, they heard accounts of his ordeal in the workshop, of his dedication to the fight to eradicate it, and of the innate joy in the ranks of leadership. He met the challenge in 1910, when the clockmakers staged one of the greatest strikes in the history of New York City. As one of the pioneers who helped cement the foundation of the ILGWU, he joined Clock Finishers' Local 9 and was soon elected first chairman of the Italian Advisory Board of the newly-constituted Joint Board of the Clockmakers' Union.

Charter Member

He joined Local 48 when it was chartered in 1916, and two years later was elected to the executive board. After serving as chairman and controller, he was named manager in 1928, serving in that capacity until his retirement. He has been a vice president of the ILGWU since 1943.

Molisani's important contributions toward adjudicating and strengthening the internationalism coupled with his humanitarian acts in aiding the war-wounded people of Italy, were lauded by Pres. David Dubinsky, whose tribute on the occasion were echoed by a roster of guest speakers.

Molisani's ceaseless fight

against fascism at a time when it was all-powerful in Italy is an outstanding testament to his unwavering faith in democratic principles, the ILGWU chief declared. "As a humanitarian, his initiative in aiding victims of war throughout the world were truly inspiring."

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini saluted the guest of honor as a unionist whose efforts in behalf of his own union have justified the whole labor movement as an American.

Other speakers included Vice Pres. Theodore Nagler, general manager of the New York Clock Joint Board; Carlo de Ferraris Salzano, Italian Consul-General in New York; and Manager John P. Carroll-Abbing, president of Italy's Beyer Towns, Chairman of the dinner committee was E. Howard McDaniel, manager of Local 48.

World Leaders Salute

Congratulatory messages hailing Molisani's attainments were received from numerous labor, government and community leaders from this country and overseas, including President Luigi Einaudi and Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi of Italy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Pres. Walter Reuther, of the United Auto Workers, Ambassador Manlio Brosio, Secretary General Giulio Pansera of the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL).

1 MILLION UNIONISTS IN CANADA TO MERGE

Approximately a million Canadian trade unionists will become part of a unified movement on April 23 in Toronto, when the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress (AFL) and the Canadian Congress of Labor (CTCL) will merge as the Canadian Labor Congress.

Claude Jodoin, head of the CTCL, is slated to be named president of the united organization. Prior to his election, the top CTCL post in 1954, Jodoin had been manager of the Montreal ILGWU Drive Joint Board. Regulations also are in progress with the Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labor to bring the 100,000 members of that group, concentrated in Quebec, into the merged labor movement.

Morse Cites ILG-BVD Case, Hits NLRB Anti-Labor Bias

In a detailed and documented five-hour Senate speech, Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has charged that the Eisenhower majority of the National Labor Relations Board "has rewritten the Taft-Hartley Act to make it more intensely anti-labor and has perverted the act's administrative machinery for the same purpose."

The Oregon legislator demanded a "complete investigation by Congress" into what he called the board's "usurpation of legislative power."

As one of the examples of restrictions on workers' rights resulting from recent NLRB actions, he cited the case of the BVD Co. plant in Passaic, N.J., where the board denied reinstatement and back pay to ILGWU strikers cleared of unfair labor practice charges but who continued peacefully to picket after acts of violence had been committed by an unidentified third party.

"This is an astonishing decision," said Morse. "The board completely exonerates the strikers from having taken any part in the violations and from being in any way connected with the violations... But because they did not proceed to take an affirmative position in regard to the people who had committed the acts of violence, the Board denies the strikers their rights under the statute."

Morse charged that the board "has deliberately distorted and misconstrued the statutory language to narrow the rights which Congress vested in labor organizations and to increase the scope of the prohibitions on union activity which the act imposed. It has overruled prior board policies which had not only received judicial approval but the approval of Congress as well."

"Can Congress permit any administrative agency to thwart by carefully disguised usurpation of legislative powers, the objectives and the policies which are the law of the land?" he asked.

AFL-CIO Supports Douglas Measure For Federal Aid to Depressed Areas

AFL-CIO Steps Up Organizing Drives

Union organizing campaigns are under way in virtually all regions in many industries, AFL-CIO Organization Director, John W. Livingston reported at a meeting this month of the 22 AFL-CIO regional directors and their assistants in Washington.

Several national drives are in the planning stage, and there has been a "stepped-up pace in white-collar organizing," he told the directors attending their first "working session" since the merger convention last December.

Hugh Thompson, director of Region 1, Boston, reported that 61 petitions for elections in that area are on file with the NLRB. Not one, he pointed out, involves a ballot contest with another AFL-CIO affiliate.

In their reports, the directors stressed the time and attention given to working with state councils and federations and with local central bodies toward effecting mergers on those levels.

Persistence of many "pockets" of substantial unemployment in the United States, in spite of the general prosperity, points up the necessity for federal action to remedy the situation, the AFL-CIO has declared in urging support of a measure sponsored by Senator Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

The measure would provide aid to the nation's distressed areas, to aid the nation's distressed areas, to aid the nation's distressed areas.

In testimony before the Senate Labor subcommittee holding hearings on the bill, George Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, cited Labor Department statistics showing that in 19 major industrial markets, unemployment exceeded more than 6 per cent of the work force. In addition, he said, there are 65 smaller areas where there is a sizable surplus of labor.

ILG Memo

ILGWU Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Pennsylvania division of the North American affiliate, is located in many of these depressed areas, last week submitted a memorandum to the Senate committee, presenting data on conditions in these communities demonstrating the urgent need for action on a federal scale.

"Experience has shown that this

problem cannot be solved by the efforts of the communities, states or populations directly involved since the area is too small."

He recalled that Wilkes-Barre Manager Min Matheson, in testimony before the committee last January, pointed out that three out of five of the unemployed in anthracite areas were skilled workers, and that half of them were under 45. With so many new jobs in these communities, their wives have been compelled to become the family breadwinners, and many are employed in garment shops, he indicated.

AFL-CIO spokesman Riley stated that the continuous surplus labor problem of Lawrence, Terre Haute, Scranton, Charleston, Du Bois, Wilkes-Barre, Providence and smaller communities can't be solved by telling the laborer to pack up and move on.

He scored the "public relations" attitudes of some communities "which tell the laborer to pack up and move on."

Riley told the Senate group that the AFL-CIO Executive Council found satisfaction in the fact that two bills had been introduced to aid distressed areas and that both provided for the first time a specific federal agency to administer a program of special aid for these areas.

The so-called Administration bill was sponsored by Senator H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.).

However, he said, the Executive Council concluded that "only the Douglas bill provides an adequately comprehensive attack on the persistent problem of chronic unemployment. The Administration bill, unfortunately, is too restricted in scope and neglects many areas in which aid is clearly needed."

Frank L. Fernbach, AFL-CIO executive vice president, called changes to strengthen the Douglas bill.

Civil Rights Campaigners



Conferring at recent Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights are (left to right) Paul Sifton, legislative representative, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of United Auto Workers; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, representing Jewish Labor Committee. Assembly met in Washington under sponsorship of Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

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ILGW Posts \$10,000 Reward for Capture of Riesel Attacker

The ILGWU General Executive Board, which met in New York last week, voted to post a reward of \$10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the attack on labor columnist Victor Riesel.

Early in the morning of Apr. 5, a thug hurled sulphuric acid into Riesel's face as he was leaving a restaurant, shortly after he had finished his first broadcast condemning racketeering elements. The 41-year-old writer is in the hospital, and it is not yet known whether his sight will be fully restored.

"The outrageous assault on Victor Riesel

is a shameful occurrence in our city and I hope the authorities will not allow it to become just another forgotten and uninvested case," Pres. David Dubinsky declared in a statement issued Apr. 6.

"I know Victor well and I know his office, Nathan Riesel, who was a devoted officer of one of our local unions. Victor comes from a genuinely liberal and labor background and even though at times I have not fully agreed with him, I have never questioned his sincerity or doubted his courage," Dubinsky said.

"He has a long record of fighting for

clean unions—free of racketeers and communism. No doubt, he also has a long line of enemies who resented his repeated attacks on racketeers seeking to corrupt the labor movement for personal gains.

"It would certainly be most unfortunate if those responsible for this crime escape punishment. Newspaper men have never been abused by fear or intimidation.

"The forces of good government and clean labor everywhere have had a fierce champion in this man, who has used his widely-graduated column to fight corruption. At the very least they owe him a speedy apprehension of the perpe-

trators of this heinous crime," the ILGWU president asserted.

With the \$10,000 posted by the ILGWU, the total reward offered by various newspapers, trade unions, and other groups is close to \$40,000.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, voiced the hope that "those responsible for this heinous crime will be speedily apprehended and punished."

Riesel's father, Nathan, was one of the founders of Local 66, New York Branch Embroiderers, Tuckers, Bitchers and Sitchers Union, and had been a local business agent since 1912. He died in March 1937.

GER Readies Agenda for 29th ILGW Convention, Designates Stulberg Executive Vice President

The ILGWU General Executive Board, at its meeting during the first week in April, created two new posts in the union's General Office, Pres. Dubinsky has announced. The board named Louis Stulberg to be the union's executive vice president and Alexander Bookstaver as controller.

Stulberg, who is 50 years of age, has been a vice president of the ILGWU since 1947, and also the manager of Undergarment and Negligee Workers' Local 82 in New York, the third largest local in the union.

The union's first executive vice president started his duties at the ILGWU General Office on Monday, Apr. 6. He assumes a number of organizational, administrative, collective bargaining and representative functions, thus relieving the pressure of work in the office of Pres. Dubinsky.

The volume of that work had been mounting even before the death of ILGWU Executive Secretary Frederick F. Umby on Jan. 26, 1955. According to Pres. Dubinsky, the executive vice president will perform some of the duties of the executive secretary, pending the designation of a new executive secretary within the next six months.

Variety of Posts

Stulberg joined the ILGWU as a cutter in Toronto in 1919, when he was 14 years of age. He has since acquired a variety of posts in the union, including that of organizer in Toledo, Ohio, in 1924. In 1929, he became an officer of Cutlers' Local 19 in New York, and four years later was named assistant manager and head of the dress department of that local. Stulberg has assisted Pres. Dubinsky in the General Office on a number of occasions in the past. These included the union's special

Details of the arrangements and the agenda of the 29th ILGWU convention, scheduled to open in Convention Hall in Atlantic City, N. J., May 10 at 10 A.M., were considered by the General Executive Board which met in New York City for four days starting Apr. 3.

Controller



Alexander Bookstaver

organizing drive in 1941-1942, when he was co-director of the ILGWU's unionization—campaigns in the northeast section of the country. In 1947, the Central Organization Office was created in the General Office, and Pres. Dubinsky designated Stulberg to serve as its part-time director.

Since 1947, with increasing frequency, Stulberg has acted as presidential "trouble-shooter" in a number of special organizing and bargaining situations throughout the country in which the union was involved.

He is resigning as manager of Undergarment Local 82 in order to give full time to his new post, although he will continue to supervise the local's affairs until a new manager is named.

Investment Consultant

Bookstaver, the new controller, will serve as the union's investment and real estate consultant. Formerly a vice-president of the Amalgamated Bank, he has had a quarter of a century of banking experience in New York City.

Ultimately, he will assume the supervision and administration of the union's many institutions and properties, including the Union Health Center, Unity House, the ILGWU resort in Pennsylvania.

Local 569 Charter Spurs St. Louis Beltex Drive

Presentation of the charter of newly-established Local 569 last month sparked the determination of organizers and workers of the Beltex Corp. in St. Louis to bring about complete unionization and improved working conditions at this shop, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perstein, Southwest regional director.

The board, with Pres. David Dubinsky presiding, completed the final draft of its report to the coming convention, and reviewed events in the industry and union since it last met in October 1955.

In his report to the GER, Dubinsky recounted the events in the final phases of the union's 35-hour work-week drive and of the hearings, early in January 1956, which led to the raising of the legal minimum wage rate in the brasserie industry in Puerto Rico to 70 cents an hour. He also told the board members how the ILGWU had achieved its first agreement in that industry and of the establishment of Local 600 on the island.

The board also analyzed current industry trends, which were found to be variable among the different branches of the women's garment industry. Reports on the current status of the organizing and wage drives were also presented.

Two convention committees were designated: the Convention Arrangements Committee and the Credentials Committee.

Committee Members

The Arrangements Committee for the 1956 convention consists of First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, Vice

Presidents Isidore Nagler, Charles Kreindler, George Rubin, David Gindgold and Israel Horowitz, and Manager Barrett Karp of the South Jersey Branch, Local 22; Curtis Franco, Local 35; J. Morgenstern, Local 38; Anthony Gugino, Local 39; Morris Dobson, Local 127; Louis Zeman, Local 220; Harry Ruffer, Local 382.

This committee will begin to examine the delegate's credentials at the General Office in New York, starting May 3, and will be the first committee to present its report to the convention.

Thousand Delegates

The GER session in New York was attended by all vice-presidents except Edward Molteni and Salvatore Ninio, both of whom were absent because of illness. 1,000 delegates will attend the convention. These delegates were elected in the recent balloting conducted by affiliates of the ILGWU in the U. S. and Canada at the same time that local and joint board officers

A gala program is planned for the opening session of the convention. A list of outstanding convention guests include Governor Louis Murphy of Puerto Rico, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, and other labor and civic leaders.

"Get Away From Them Swinging Doors!"



Recent 'Justice' Editorial in Congressional Record

Congressman James M. Quigley, Democrat of Pennsylvania, has inserted into the Congressional Record (Apr. 11, 1956—page A 2911) the editorial entitled "Out, Damned Spot!" that appeared in the Apr. 1 issue of JUSTICE. In reading this commentary of recent events into the Record, Congressman Quigley, addressing the Speaker of the House, declared:

"The wave of Russian speeches denigrating the late Joseph Stalin has caught the headlines of the world press and provided much grist for columnists, commentators, editorial writers as well as for the Secretary of State, who seems to feel the change he inaugurates as one of good will. One of the most refreshing and alert commentaries on the change is the following editorial published in the Apr. 1 issue of JUSTICE, the newspaper of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union."

EOT Spurs Unification Of Poughkeepsie Labor

Local 268 of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., played a key role in the recent merger of 30 affiliated AFL and CIO unions into a united Poughkeepsie AFL-CIO Trades and Labor Council; it is reported by Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, EOT general manager.

The merger, the first in any major city in New York State between unions formerly affiliated with the AFL or CIO, was spurred by Manager William Altman and Business Agent Arnold Fydiman of the Hudson Valley ILGWU local.

As soon as national labor unity was achieved and a two-year deadline was set for local mergers, Altman and Fydiman, on the recommendation of the Local 268 executive board, took the initiative in bringing about the Poughkeepsie merger.

Feldman Heads Group

In the spirit of the ILGWU's traditional stand for labor unity, the talks took place at the ILGWU office in Poughkeepsie. Feldman initially was appointed chairman of the merger committee of the AFL Poughkeepsie Central Trades and Labor Council, and at the first joint meeting of the AFL and CIO representatives was named chairman of the joint merger committee. The newly amalgamated labor group is now the united spokesman for 30 AFL-CIO local unions representing over 20,000 Hudson Valley trade unionists. Among its first official acts is its declaration that it was dedicated to playing a significant role in building a better Poughkeepsie.

Ask Local College

At its initial joint session, the united group endorsed efforts for the establishment of a state,

BEGIN PENSION FUNDS COVERING 11 PLANTS OF S'WEST CONCERNS

The Southwest Regional Office this month banked \$2,882, setting up a health and welfare fund for workers of the Mode O'Day Corp. with shops in Fremont and Hastings, Neb.; Ottawa, and Onawa, Minn.; Kane, and Mt. Vernon, Ill., reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, regional director. The fund, which will be administered by a joint union-management committee, is financed by employer's percentage-of-payroll contributions.

Another health and welfare account was opened for workers of Rice-Bitts, Inc. on Apr. 6, with \$15,000 representing 2 per cent of the employer's payroll. The fund will cover workers employed in the firm's six shops in St. Louis, St. James and Thayer, Mo. and Bend, Okla., and Waterloo, Iowa.

As in the Mode O'Day arrangement, the fund will be administered by a joint committee.

Council Convenes



Union and trade topics were discussed at recent meeting of Southwest Region's District Council 6 at the Youth Center in Ironton, Mo. Host of the gathering was Local 549. Other locals comprising the council are 548 and 550.

two-year community college in the area and requested the county Board of Supervisors to back the movement for the local college.

The group also called for enactment by Congress of federal aid to schools, and backed proposed legislation to provide for construction of 200,000 dwelling units of public housing.

32-Hour Work 'Day' In Communist China

Chinese workers are being forced to work for consecutive periods ranging from 24 to 32 hours, and in many cases they are not being paid for their overwork, an article in a recent issue of the Communist magazine *Red Star* (Labor) reveals.

Criticizing working conditions in Shanghai province, the article states that "45 the Shengyang pneumatic tools plant, workers on emergency jobs worked five days and nights in succession; sometimes on night shifts they dispensed with their supper for extra earnings. In one extreme case, the transport department called in workers on sick leave and made them work for 32 hours in succession."

Communist management apparently regard the extra time as hours "borrowed from rest periods, work done in ignorance, make-up work, or work done as a contributory or gratuitous basis," the account continues.

An example of non-payment is drawn from the Tsa-Tsun coal mine in the heart of industrial China: "In the mine's machinery repair department, workers were required to do extra work totalling over 2,000 working days during seven months of 1953 'borrowed from rest periods.'"

Short Strike Brings Victory As Plasco Pens Chicago Pact

A two-week strike has ended in a union victory for workers of Plasco, Inc., a Chicago plastics manufacturer, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest regional director.

Employees returned to work under a union contract providing a 3 per cent general wage increase, six paid holidays, one week's paid vacation for workers with up to five years' service, two weeks of free travel, and health and welfare benefits.

Cause of the strike was man-

Exercising Their Franchise



Grass-roots participation in union affairs is the cornerstone of union democracy, as these ILGers demonstrate by their attendance at recent election meeting of Local 66, New York Bonnet Embroiders, Tuckers, Sifters, and Pleeters. Left to right are Frances Ayala, Irma Segarra, Leonora Cruz and Susan Cruz.

'91' Pioneer Role Cited at Ceremony

The administration of Children's Dreammakers' Local 91 was installed by First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini at ceremonies held last month.

Representing Pres. David Dubinsky, Antonini swore-in Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, who took the oath of office as manager for another term, and all the other local officers, business agents and executive board members.

"Local 91 has won the admiration of all," Antonini declared. "Your union is a pioneering local of our International. You led the way for all of us in winning vacations with pay," he pointed out.

Give to AMERICAN RED CROSS

Adjustment of the rates was facilitated through participation of the ILGWU Management-Engineering Department, headed by William Gomburg, who met with the company's engineers at several of the meetings in New York City.

35-Hour Week

All terms of the new agreement, which establishes a 35-hour week and the new wage floor, are retroactive to Mar. 1, when the previous contract expired.

Negotiations with the firm started at the beginning of the year. Union representatives included the executive committee of Local 341 and staff officers, headed by Update New York and Vermont District Manager Alec Karsensky. During the next few months, conferences were held both in New York and Vermont, with Vice Pres. Glimp and Northeast, Polar Supervisor Jack Halpern heading the union team.

Participants in the parleys included Business Agent Buster Pencil, Orpha Spaulding, president of Local 341 and chairlady of the Poulinette shop, Nancy Brown, chairlady of the Rutland shop, and a workers' committee.

Settlement Near at Dick's
Negotiations with Dick's Dress contracting firm in Rutland, are proceeding much more smoothly since the Rosenblatt agreement was signed, Karsensky notes.

Director Glimp also announced organization of the Shelburne Manufacturing Company, a producer of children's bloomers, in Shelburne, Vt. This com-

500 at Major Vermont Firm Win General Rises, 35 Hours

More than 500 workers in Vermont's largest garment firm have won general wage boosts, the 35-hour work week and a \$1.10 hourly minimum as the Northeast Department successfully concluded lengthy negotiations with Albert Rosenblatt and Sons, reports Vice Pres. David Glimp, department director.

The dress manufacturing firm has been a union shop since 1944, representing 550 in its Rutland plant and 150 in Poulinette.

Formerly, the firm paid 28 cents an hour, on top of established rates, plus an additional 6 per cent. Under the new contract, this has been converted to 45 per cent, thereby maintaining the differential between the higher wage floor and average earnings.

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Director Glimp also announced organization of the Shelburne Manufacturing Company, a producer of children's bloomers, in Shelburne, Vt. This com-

pany, which had been non-union for 3 years, employs 75 workers.

The Shelburne contract stipulates the \$1.10 minimum, over-all wage increase, five paid holidays, health, welfare and retirement benefits, and other standard union terms. Negotiations were conducted by Manager Karsensky.

ASK CONGRESS MOVE TO EXTEND COVERAGE OF U.S. PAY MINIMUM

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged all members of Congress to do everything possible to assure that hearings on extension of minimum wage coverage are held at the earliest possible moment so that Congress may act during this session.

In a letter backing up the AFL-CIO Convention resolution calling on Congress "as a matter of first priority, to extend the full protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers in industries engaged in or affecting interstate commerce," Meany recalled that when the minimum wage was raised last year, "it was generally recognized that only half the job... had been accomplished."

"This task will not be completed until the law's coverage is extended to millions of low-paid workers now denied its protection," he declared.

Congress thus far has postponed action on legislation to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Senate Labor Subcommittee is understood to have scheduled hearings on this subject in May, although as yet they have not been publicly announced.

In the House, the Labor Committee not only has to plan for hearings but Chairman Graham Barden has not even called an executive session to lay out the committee's work.

Union Gives \$7,500 for Immigrant Museum

The ILOWU General Executive Board, at its meeting last week, voted an allocation of \$7,500 to the American Museum of Immigration, which is to be established at the foot of the Statue of Liberty.

The museum, of which Pierre B. du Pont is chairman, will commemorate the contributions made to American life by immigrants.

In a message accompanying the donation, Pres. David Dubinsky declared:

"The immigrants who came to this country from all parts of the world contributed to a common heritage and strengthened this nation, its institutions, its community, its trade and industry."

"The establishment of this museum, in which it is to be gathered the symbols of the hopes that have passed through this gateway to freedom, will provide inspiration for continued progress."

The funds for the museum are being raised privately, but the museum will be administered by the National Park Service.

Dress Shipping Clerks Get Boosts, 35 Hours

Close to 3,000 New York dress shipping clerks, members of Local 60-A won a \$2 weekly wage increase, shorter hours, and improved welfare benefits in a new two-year agreement reached with five employer associations, Manager Jack Spitzer announces.

In addition to the pay boost,

terms of the renewal, which goes into effect May 1, provide for

reduction in hours from 27½ to

35 weeks, with compensating

work adjustments of \$2.50 hike

in minimums, and a rise in em-

ployers' contributions to health

and welfare funds from \$2 to

\$4 a month.

In announcing the settlement,

Spitzer recalled that unionization

of the shipping clerks was achieved

in January 1954 following a swift,

effective organizing campaign, cap-

ed by a one-day strike.

Since the first contract was

signed in March of that year, the

shipping clerks have benefited by a

LAST FALL'S STRIKE

PAVES WAY TO PACT

WITH BERTARD FIRM

A seven-week strike last fall

paid the way to the union con-

tract signed this month covering

more than 100 workers employed by

the Bertard Manufacturing Co. of

Lowell, Mass., reports Vice Pres.

David Shupko, director of the

Northwest Department.

Unionizing efforts at this dress

manufacturing firm were started

last summer, under the direction

of Ralph Roberts, New England

general organizer and manager of

the Springfield District, with the

operation of Lowell Manager

Tom Ahern, according to Northwest

Field Supervisor Jack Halpern.

For seven weeks, Bertard work-

ers conducted an organizational

strike, marked by round-the-clock

picketing, house visits of workers,

raids, and leaflet distribution.

However, at that time there was

no match for the employer's legal

stomping, use of strike-breakers,

and other intimidating tactics.

But the workers' desire for

unionism remained strong, and

they responded enthusiastically

when organizational activities

were renewed in January of this

year. Northern New England

Manager Harry Levin ordered

Business Agent Isaac Gordon to

direct the campaign, which

culminated in negotiations for a

union contract.

Talks got under way in March,

with union negotiators including

Manager Levin and a workers' com-

mittee. After several sessions, agree-

ment was reached on a contract

providing for an upward adjust-

ment of time and piece rates, in-

creased minimums, a wage rever-

sion clause, reduced hours, five paid

holidays, health, welfare and other

fringe benefits.

Local committee members in-

cluded Charles Viera, Blanche M-

Grady, Mary Krizak, Joseph

Murphy, Roland Perrygo and Cir-

iline Papayovlas.

Union and dress employer negotiators

tie up a new package of ILOWU benefits for

dress shipping clerks of Local 60-A in New York. Signed at head of table are (left to right) Nat Borison,

United Popular Dress Assn., Louis Rubin, of Popular Price Dress Assn., and Local Manager Jack

Spitzer. Standing behind Spitzer is Joel Menik, local chairman.

Philadelphia ILO Wins 4-Year Fight As Rosinsky Pays \$49,483 Penalty

TWO-WEEK VACATION SLATED FOR TORONTO CLOAKS, SPORTSWEAR

The vacation schedule for Toronto cloakmakers this year has been set after the two-week period starting after June 28, Toronto Manager Sam Cradman reports.

The date, decided in an agreement between the union and the Toronto Manufacturers' Assn., follows the pattern of the past few years when vacations began after the last Friday in June. Accordingly, workers will return to shops July 18 this year. The same schedule applies to Sportswear Local 199.

ILOWU affiliates from all Canadian parent centers will attend annual coordinating conference on April 22 in Toronto. The meeting will concern itself with two subjects among others: the Canadian organizing campaign and the policy with respect to renewing agreements in all Canadian markets during 1956.

A record fine of \$49,483 has been paid to the union by H. H. Rosinsky and Co., in accordance with a ruling by the Third U. S. Court of Appeals, upholding the Philadelphia Dress Joint Union in its four-year battle to sustain an arbitrator's decision. During this period, there were litigations before three state and two federal courts.

The outcome is significant, according to Joint Board Manager William Ross, because it underscores the principle that an employer must arbitrate contractual disputes for the duration of his agreement with the union, even though he resigns from his association.

The award includes more than \$4,000 in interest, and costs accruing since 1952 when Imperial Chairman George W. Taylor ordered the firm to pay \$45,000 for failing to make welfare payments and for other violations of the union contract.

Case Started in 1950

The case against Rosinsky began in June 1950, when the union filed charges with Taylor on the ground that the firm, which announced it had resigned from the

Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers Assn., was violating terms of the collective agreement. Rosinsky's obligations under the pact extended to Jan. 31, 1951.

When the Philadelphia firm continued to refuse to arbitrate those violations, the union took the company to court in 1952 and won Rosinsky's appeal and again the union was upheld. The firm finally was compelled to arbitrate after the State Supreme Court refused to grant a further appeal.

After lengthy hearings, the referee directed the employer to pay \$45,000 in delinquencies in the various funds and as penalties to the union. When the employer refused to pay, the case went to the U. S. District Court and finally to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

When the union was upheld in the first court, the company had to deposit a bond of \$50,000 and assume the burden of interest at 6 percent if further appeals were lost.

Commerce Official Checked in Attempt to Run Labor Policy

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, dominant voice on labor policy in the Eisenhower Administration, has been the subject of an unprecedented public attempt to have the government aid in an appeal to the Supreme Court to upset an arbitrator's decision upholding union bargaining rights.

Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff rejected Weeks' request that the Department of Commerce appeal to the high tribunal the Richfield Oil Corp. case involving bargaining on stock purchase plans.

The corporation had installed a voluntary stock purchase plan in its plants, but when the Oil Workers sought to negotiate on modifications the company refused, claiming the plan was not a subject for bargaining.

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that the company had refused to bargain within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act. The company lost again when the U. S. Court of Appeals upheld the B. Board.

Against this background, Weeks sought to negotiate on modifications the company refused, claiming the plan was not a subject for bargaining.

Appeal Opposed

Soboloff in a brief filed with the top court, opposed the appeal on the basis that the decision of the lower court was "clearly correct" and there was no "need for further review."

The government's brief contained Weeks' request for a review at a footnote. Weeks maintained the Department of Commerce has a "proper interest" because of the department's role in encouraging trade and commerce.

Weeks has sought on numerous occasions to bypass the Labor Department or Administration labor policy and to hold primary responsibility for killing a series of proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act in 1952 that led to the resignation of the late Martin P. Durkin, then Secretary of Labor.

Weeks attempted during a recent study of labor laws to bring in a report for extension of the anti-trust statutes to labor unions.

Renewals Provide Gains At 7 Southwest Plants

Agreements with five firms operating seven plants in the Southwest Region were renewed resulting in substantial improvements for a large number of workers in recent weeks, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perstein, regional director.

General wage boosts and higher minimums highlighted gains scored by employees of the Herman Garment Co. with plants in Burton and Atchison, Kan. The pact also provided for the 35-hour week, improved health and medical benefits, six paid holidays and one- and two-week annual paid vacations.

Shoppers Frank Rother and workers committees.

Rother also headed negotiations which resulted in a new agreement with Seawards Foods of Paducah, Ky.

Okay St. Louis Terms

The agreement, recently renewed with the St. Louis Cotton Dress and Sportswear industries was overwhelmingly endorsed this month at special meetings of that city's cotton dress and sportswear cutters, operators, finishers and pressers, Perstein reports.

In addition to the 35-hour week, the new contract provides general wage increases, a second week's paid vacation for workers with five or more years' service and holiday pay based on piece workers' average hourly earnings. Continued is provision for a 3 per cent contribution by the employers to health and retirement funds.

Greenfield Gains

In another renewed contract covering the twin shops operated by the Greenfield Manufacturing Co. in Greenfield and Dresden, Tenn., time and piece workers won wage hikes on top of five paid holidays, one- and two-week paid vacations and health and welfare gains, among others. Negotiated by Erle Beams of the regional staff and Manager Louise Ponton of Local 461 and 476, the pact was ratified by workers this month.

Renewals with the CBS Dress Co. and Distless Frocks of Henderson, Ky., were signed April 4. Both pacts feature general wage hikes and higher minimums, improved health and welfare benefits and one

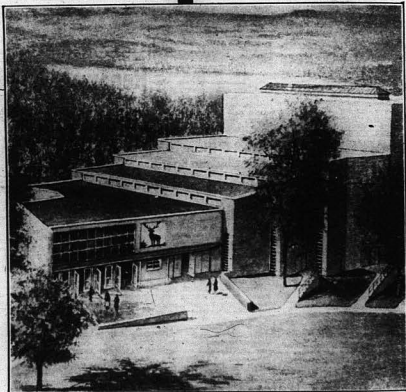
Shipshape for Shippers



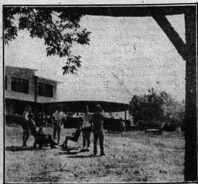
Union and dress employer negotiators tie up a new package of ILOWU benefits for dress shipping clerks of Local 60-A in New York. Signed at head of table are (left to right) Nat Borison, United Popular Dress Assn., Louis Rubin, of Popular Price Dress Assn., and Local Manager Jack Spitzer. Standing behind Spitzer is Joel Menik, local chairman.

It's JUNE at UNITY

THE new, \$750,000 Unity House Theatre opens this season. Breathtakingly beautiful, it will feature topflight entertainment drawn from Broadway, screen, stage, television and concert hall. Its auditorium with 1,100 full-view seats, its 90-foot stage fully equipped with every modern production and lighting device, its panoramic giant screen with stereophonic sound, mean many hours of delightful entertainment for Unity's guests.



FOR top value in vacationing—go Unity House! It's relaxation you want, or recreation, or good old-fashioned robust physical activity—this famed resort, operated on a non-profit basis by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is the place for you, your friends, your family. It has a thousand acres—for solitude or socializing. It has a beautiful three-mile private lake—for swimming or rowing. It has hundreds of wooded acres in which to get away from it all and picnic, ping pong room and park benches for meeting other interesting guests.



Sunny thoughts on restful lawn.

Y HOUSE!

JUNE is about to bust out all over Unity House. It is the month of bursting buds and the best vacation bargains in the vacation world. June at Unity House in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania means the best accommodations, best food, best entertainment, the best in recreation and relaxation—at rates that are lower. Now you may also enjoy the results of the Unity House million-dollar improvement program. For your added enjoyment: A \$750,000 modern theatre, the latest in design and equipment, the finest in this part of the country, with screened and live entertainment to match. A new "Y" building in which each room has its own private bath and shower and in which decor is of the most modern, restful interior design. A health club, equipped with every known device, including steam room, Scotch hose, showers and massage tables, for getting rid of aches, pains and kinks accumulated through the winter.

Make Reservations Now!

In New York:
1710 Broadway

•

In Philadelphia:
929 N. Broad St.

Special Reduced Rates for June



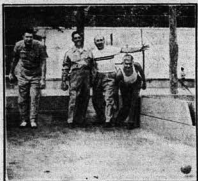
Tennis, anyone?



View across lawn toward dining hall, administration building.

For Your Vacation

- Superb Food
- Swimming, Boating
- Children's Day Camp
- Stage Shows, Movies
- Dancing, Tennis
- Health Club
- Lectures, Concerts



Four-man roller derby under way.



Private lake, public view.



Shuffle-off in Poconos: nice shot.



Voluntary command performance.

Meany Urges Hearings On Vote-Reform Bills

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged public hearings on the Johnson-Knowland "clean election" bill and other proposed election reform measures before they are cleared for floor action.

"It is our considered opinion," Meany wrote Senator Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) and Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), sponsors of the so-called "leadership bill," that "your bill and other proposals to change existing laws raise a number of fundamental questions which require thorough public discussion."

"Pointing out that the 'leadership' bill and all others involve such issues as limitations on expenditures and contributions for politics, the question of primary as well as general elections and free time on television and radio, Meany asked for regular committee hearings before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee."

Vital Issue

Meany wrote Johnson and Knowland, as well as all members of the Senate Rules Committee:

"We believe the American people are vitally interested in a full and frank discussion of the many questions affecting the procedures for election of their President, Senators and Representatives and would welcome an opportunity to express their opinions."

"Hearings before the Senate committee," he said, "would afford them that opportunity." In the meantime, the special lobby investigation itself was stalled by the absence of Congress for Easter. Senator John McClellan (D-Ark.), committee chairman, said a "lot of work"—including closed hearings after staff investigations—must await to be done before the lobby inquiry begins open hearings.

Give 'Leads'

He also said that "one or two" Senators had given the committee "leads" on lobbying practices that might prove interesting. All members of the Senate had been invited to offer such "leads," first by Senator Walter B. George (D-Ga.), chairman of the narrow-range inquiry into lobbying on the natural gas bill, later by McClellan for the "broad-scale" investigating committee.

The temporary George committee, which was supposed to submit its report on the campaign contri-

N'East Catches Up With Berwick Shop

One year and one contractor later, some 65 workers employed in a wallpaper shop in Berwick, Pa. finally have won the benefits of unionism, reports Vice Pres. David Cline, director of the Northeast Department.

A year ago, the workers of Jerry Haason struck for union recognition, but failed, after having been out seven weeks. This employer also attempted to block payment of unemployment compensation to the workers, but Hamilton District Manager Ray Moore and Ed Bynal, Pennsylvania organizing chief, succeeded in obtaining approval of their claims.

When a new contractor operating as Letelle Manufacturing Co. subsequently took over ownership of the shop—working for the same jobbers—the workers again sought union conditions, and this time they were successful.

Under terms of the agreement signed with the ILGWU, Letelle granted general wage increases, paid holidays, health, welfare and retirement benefits.

Union organizers were Manager Moore, Bynal and Assistant Manager Curtis Cragney. With the signing of Letelle, the ILGWU now has six shops under contract in the area.

Minkoff Receives LID Annual Award

Mathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the New York Dress Joint Board, was a recipient of this year's League for Industrial Democracy award for "outstanding service to democracy and social progress."

The presentation to Minkoff, who is LID president, and to A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was made at the league's 31st annual luncheon on April 11 at Hotel Commodore.

"In presenting this award," the LID declared, "the league is honoring Minkoff for his decades of outstanding service to the city, state and nation. At same time, it commemorates his fiftieth year of inspiring leadership of the LID, his decade and a half of dedicated service with the Dress Joint Board, and his 36th year of active participation in the labor and progressive movements in this country."

A staff-written report, the four-member memorial group decided, was not sufficiently "forceful" in criticism of Neff and his associates, including another lawyer, Elmer Falman, who gave Neff the money for campaign contributions from what he called the "personal funds" of Howard B. Keck, president of Superior Oil.

Grand Gesture



Canadian ILGWU Vice Pres. Bernard Shana presents check for \$1,000 union contribution to Ferdinand Biondi, chairman of the Federation of French Charities' 1956 drive. Acknowledging Biondi's "merit mission" are Assistant Manager Maurice Manel (left) and Education Director Yvette Charpenier of Montreal Dress Joint Board. Montreal directors voted also to give \$500 to Canadian Red Cross.

Labor Girds to Block Passage Of 'Wreck' Laws in 15 States

A concentrated legislative drive against union security provisions in 15 more states is being planned for this year and next, the "National Right-to-Work Committee" has disclosed.

The committee, an organization of businessmen spearheading the drive for "right-to-work" legislation, is headed by Fred A. Hartley Jr., former Republican Congressman from New Jersey and co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act. Section 18 of this Act authorizes the states to enact the union-busting legislation mislabeled "right-to-work" laws.

There are now 18 states, mostly in the South, with such statutes. They prohibit union and management from signing any contract providing for the union shop, which requires all workers to join the union after a specified time.

The committee said campaigns for laws banning what it calls "compulsory unionism" are "hotly" in California, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin, and that similar drives are "possible" in Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and West Virginia.

Labor Seeks Repeal

Taking note on the fact that the AFL-CIO has made repeal of the laws one of its main legislative targets, the committee said that while it would be seeking to extend the anti-union security laws, it expected "determined" drives by union leaders to repeal existing laws in 15 states by 1957.

Such drives, it said, are "definitely

N.Y. DRESSMAKERS

MEMBERS OF LOCALS 10, 22, 60 AND 97:

Registration for 1956 retirement for members of these locals starts April 16. To be eligible for pension benefits, applicants must be able to meet the following rules:

1. REGULAR RETIREMENT:

- Must have reached the age of 45 on or before June 15, 1956; and
- Employed by covered employers in the dress industry (employers in contractual agreement with the New York Dress Joint Board), for at least 20 of the last 25 years as of June 15, 1956, the last 10 years of which must have been continuous.

2. RECIPROCITY RETIREMENT:

- Must have reached the age of 45 on or before June 15, 1956; and
- Employed by covered employers in the women's garment industry (employers in contractual agreement with the ILGWU or any of its subsidiary organizations), for at least 20 of the last 25 years as of June 15, 1956, the last 10 years of which must have been continuous; and
- Employed by covered employers who have contributed to retirement funds existing in the women's garment industry for at least five years and which have a reciprocity arrangement with the Dress Retirement Fund; and
- Employed by covered employers in the dress industry for the last two years, as of June 15, 1956.

3. DISABILITY RETIREMENT:

- Must have reached the age of 40 on or before June 15, 1956; and
- Must have become totally and permanently disabled as certified by a medical committee appointed by the Dress Retirement Council after reaching the age of 30; and
- Employed by covered employers in the dress industry continuously for the last 20 years immediately preceding his application; and
- Employed by covered employers in the women's garment industry continuously for the last 20 years, of which the last two years immediately preceding his application was in the dress industry; and
- Employed by covered employers who have contributed to retirement funds existing in the women's garment industry for at least five years and which have a reciprocal disability arrangement with the Dress Retirement Fund.

Registration for Retirement

Will Be Accepted

STARTING APRIL 16, 1956

Those wishing to retire this year must apply at the office of the Retirement Fund, 218-32 West 40th St., New York City, in Room 210 (second floor) between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Members of Eastern Out-of-Town and Northeast Department locals in shops located outside of New York City working for New York dress jobbers should apply at their local union office.

Registration in New York City will be accepted in the alphabetical order listed below. Those whose last names begin with letter—

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| A thru C | — Apr. 16 to Apr. 20 |
| D thru G | — Apr. 23 to Apr. 27 |
| H thru M | — Apr. 30 to May 4 |
| N thru R | — May 7 to May 11 |
| S thru Z | — May 14 to May 18 |

RETIREMENT FUND OF THE DRESS INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK

Julius Hochman

Treasurer

Abie Goodman

Secretary

Harry Uviller

Chairman

Talking It Over



Keeping in close touch with department's affiliates is standard policy with Eastern Out-of-Town General Manager Israel Horowitz. Here he confers with executive board of Newark Local 144 on local problems.

Raising Curtain for New Term



ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles Kravindler (left) administers oath of office to Louis Quintiliano undertaking a new term as manager of Theatrical Costume Workers' Local 124. Among officers also installed are Reggie Bruce (back row, left), financial secretary, and Joseph Iannoni (fourth from left), local vice president, Katherine Healy, president of the local, is in front row, fourth from left.

New York Dress Joint Board Leadership Begins New Term

Headed by General Manager Julius Hochman, the administration of the New York Dress Joint Board, which was re-elected by unanimous vote, was installed for a new term by Pres. David Dubinsky at a dinner-meeting Apr. 4 at Hotel Sheraton-Astor.

In addition to Hochman, officers sworn-in included Nathaniel M. Minkoff, the joint board's veterans secretary-treasurer; Leon Namer-worth, of Local 10, president; Joel Minick, of Local 60, first vice president and chairman of the board of directors; Anthony Guglio, of Local 69, second vice president and chairman of the finance committee; Max Lake, of Local 22, third vice president and chairman of the appeals committee; Minnie Rubenstein, of Local 22, fourth vice president and chairman of the grievance committee; and Bennie Knauber, of Local 22, sergeant-at-arms.

Imagination and Idealism

In his remarks, Pres. Dubinsky praised the qualities of imagination and idealism shown by Hochman and the dreamers through the years. He also reviewed the important role the ILGWU had played in recent labor developments, especially its efforts on behalf of uniting the American trade union movement.

In a pre-convention survey of union achievements and problems, Dubinsky indicated that 97 per cent of the ILGWU membership now is working on a 35-hour week, resulting in almost complete fulfillment of the last convention's mandate.

Speaking briefly, Hochman noted that the ILGWU had succeeded in influencing the American labor movement with much of its own idealism, but that, in turn, it had also learned from the labor movement much about practical trade union techniques. This exchange, he observed, had benefited all factions.

Other speakers were Louis Antonini, general secretary of Local 69, who served as toastmaster; Local 22 Manager Charles Zimmerman, Local 10 Manager Moe Fikelman, Local 60 Manager Jack Dwyer, Cloak Joint Board Manager Isidore Nagler, Northeast Department Di-

Contingent of Local 99 Visits Hyde Park May 26

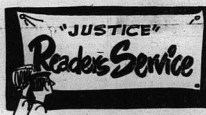
A large contingent of members of Local 99, New York Office and Distribution Workers, will make a bus excursion to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park on Saturday, May 26. During their visit, participants will have an opportunity to meet Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Buses will leave from the local office, 151 West 46th St. at 9 A.M. Out of the round trip is \$2.

Nisnawitz Renamed Local 98 Manager

Officers and executive board members of Local 98, New York Rubberized Novelty Workers, were installed for a new term by Vice Pres. David Gingseld, director of the Northeast Department, at ceremonies attended by shop chairman and committees on Apr. 5.

Headed by Manager Daniel Nisnawitz, the entire administration slate was re-elected unanimously at a membership meeting held in Roosevelt Auditorium last month.



Special JUSTICE features, suitable for easy posting in the shop or for your own personal reference, are now available free on request. Check the reprints you want, fill in the stub and mail. Or put your request on a post card giving the Order Number of reprints wanted and mail to JUSTICE READERS' SERVICE, 1710 Broadway, New York City 19.

Reprint No.

7. ☐ How the ILGWU Dollar is Spent—

A detailed breakdown of how a union dollar is allocated for the year-round functioning of the ILGWU.

8. ☐ A File for a Better America—

Highlights of resolutions adopted by the Unity Convention of the AFL-CIO in New York City, December, 1955.

10. ☐ The Sewing Machine—

An historical account of the role played by the sewing machine and the garment industry in liberating themselves from the drudgery of sewing, and opening the way for fashion leadership in America.



(Reprinted from Charm Magazine as shown.)

11. ☐ Setting Prices—

The skillful bargaining process through which a single labor standard is applied annually to 150,000 styles made by the New York dress industry.

Name Local

Address

City State

Mourning Passing of Klein, 'Dean' of Cloak Industry

Labor joined management this month in mourning the passing of Samuel Klein, dean of the New York coat and suit industry, who contributed immeasurably to the maintenance of a quarter-century of peace in the women's garment industry. He died Apr. 2 at the age of 78.

As executive director of the Industrial Council of Cloak Suit and Skirt Manufacturers since 1924, he participated in the writing of 16 collective agreements and had been active up until two weeks before his death. The trade association he headed comprised over 250 firms with an annual volume of more than \$250 million.

Aided Industry Peace

His understanding of the problems of labor and management brought tranquility to an industry formerly marked by strife and cut-throat competition.

In a message to Albert Rauh, president of the Industrial Council, Pres. David Dubinsky stated:

Our General Executive Board, upon opening its meeting this morning, learned with profound sorrow of the passing of your executive director, Samuel Klein. He was a man of great contribution toward transforming our industry into what has now become a model of stabilization through management-labor cooperation.

"His statesmanship and spirit of fair play earned for him great esteem and respect among all the factors in the industry. He shall be sorely missed. For the ILGWU, in my own behalf, I extend heartfelt condolences to the officers and members of the council."

From the time of the disastrous week commencing work stoppage in 1925, when the ILGWU broke the Communist grip, the industry has had uninterrupted labor peace.

Last November, he proposed that management and labor join in a long-range program of "negotiation by research" to settle future differences in their negotiations.

Council Director

Samuel Klein was born in Hungary and emigrated to America with his family in 1891. By the time he first entered the coat and suit industry in 1897, he had become self-schooled through books and newspapers. In 1900 he became executive head of Walenstein and Goldsmith, remaining there until 1906 when he entered business for himself.

His activity in trade association affairs already was conspicuous by 1924, when he became executive director of the Industrial Council, a pro-union organization of "inside shop" coat and suit manufacturers.

At the time of the council's formation, a commission appointed by Governor Alfred Smith was studying the causes of labor differences in the industry. Klein's statesmanship paid off the five-year project earned him the commendation of management and labor alike, as well as government.

Klein was prime mover in improving retailer-manufacturer relationship and in the industry's dealing with its supply sources. He was one of the founders of the National New York and Suit Industry Recovery Board.

Varied Services

In the Thirties, he served on the trade's Code Authority under the National Industrial Recovery Act. During World War II and the Korean conflict, he was a member of the industry's advisory committee and was among those in the forefront of bond-selling and scrap-collecting drives and of various wartime fund-raising campaigns.

He was a director of the Educational Foundation for the Apparel Trades, which, along with city

and state education agencies, maintains the Fashion Institute of Technology. He was a trustee of the Refugee Relief Fund of the New York Coat and Suit Industry and Suit Industry and had received merit awards from the United Jewish Appeal and Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York. In addition, he was a trustee of the Settlement Fund of the New York Coat and Suit Industry and a member of the National Constitution Panel of the American Arbitration Association.



Samuel Klein

MUNDY EMBROIDERY WITHDRAWS CHARGE AGAINST ILG, OTHERS

Paced with the realization that it had no valid case, the Jerome E. Mundy Co., embroidery manufacturer, withdrew during trial its \$150,000 "anti-trust" suit against the union and several employer groups, reports Manager Murray Gross of Local 66, New York Embroiderers, Tuckers, Pleaters and Stitchers.

In October 1951, the local started an organizing drive at the firm, then located in New York City. During the negotiation stage, while the employer ostensibly was studying the proposed contract, management conducted an illegal plot among the workers.

When the results indicated strong pro-union sentiment, the owners carried through another "vote" which, they claimed, reversed the picture.

Firm Picked

Convinced that the firm had no intention of bargaining in good faith, the local began to picket. Suddenly, in November, the company moved across the river to New Jersey, where picketing by the union continued for several years. Meanwhile, in March 1953, Mundy started suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Taft-Hartley Act against Local 66, the International, the Stitchers and Embroiderers Union, and several firms, charging a conspiracy to cut off its supply of backroom and inducing others not to do business with it.

The case finally came to trial on Apr. 9, before Judge Richard H. Levin of U. S. District Court in New York. Confronted by the evidence presented by the union and the other defendants demonstrating the paucity of its case, Mundy withdrew its suit, with prejudice.

Union attorneys were Elias Lieberman, for Local 66, and ILGWU General Counsel Morris F. Gluskin and Assistant General Counsel William Dujalek, for the International.

1-Week N'East Walkout Breaks Dutchess Stall

A 100 per cent effective one-week strike by 300 workers at the Dutchess Underwear Co. in Old Forge, Pa., succeeded in breaking the stalemate in negotiations for a new contract and winning sizable wage increases and other improvements, according to Vice Pres. David Glusoid, director of the Northeast Department.

Talks on union demands for a reveal, which started months ago, dragged on past the expiration date of the old contract, and bogged down as the firm showed no inclination to meet the workers' terms.

Their patience exhausted, the workers walked out during the first week in March. Complete response to the strike call and round-the-clock picketing kept the plant shut tight.

A week later, the company notified Scranton District Manager Harry Reichler it was prepared to negotiate seriously. Talks were resumed almost immediately, with Vice Pres. Glusoid, Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, Manager Schindler and Assistant Manager Hugh Maloney representing the union.

A settlement was reached quickly, providing for a 6 per cent across-the-board wage increase for piece workers, \$3 to \$3.50 weekly bonus for time workers, a higher shift minimum, and establishment of the 35-hour week. All terms are retroactive to March 1.

In addition, the firm agreed to permit the ILOWU Management-Engineering Department to make further studies of its operations, in an effort to remedy problems concerning the rate structure. Dutchess workers ratified the new pact at a membership meeting of Local 356 held at the end of last month.

Participants at the numerous negotiating sessions also included Ann Mierley, president of the local and shop chairman, John Wisniewski, vice chairman, and a large committee of workers.

Tot Dress Shops Sign

Manager Schindler also reports that Local 109 in Scranton has signed new contracts with two children's dress firms, D. Dress Co., employing 165 in Dickson City, and Archbald Dress Co., with 100 workers in Archbald, both inside shops, pursuant to agreements calling for the 35-hour week, accompanied by 6 per cent compensating wage adjustments retroactive to Jan. 2, 1956.

The contracts with these concerns were negotiated by Schindler, assisted by Maloney.

Illustrated Pottery Talk At Handicraft Workshop

An illustrated lecture on pottery will highlight the next meeting of the Handicraft Workshop on April 23 at 110 East 16th St., Manhattan. The subject will be discussed by Miss Dido Smith, noted ceramist.

Installation in Decatur



Management as well as union representatives were on-hand to witness installation of officers of Local 120 in Decatur, Ill., last month. Seated in center, plan in hand, is Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest regional director.

Automation Survey On Thursday Agenda Of Education Forum

Labor's answer to the challenge of automation is one of the thought-provoking topics up for discussion at the Thursday evening sessions sponsored by the ILOWU Education Department, according to Pannia Cohn, department secretary.

This problem of modern industrial society will be on the agenda on May 3, when experts will assay what the American union movement is doing and planning to meet the advent of automation.

On Apr. 26, the subject under review will be how the trade union functions in the community as an economic and social institution.

Sessions are held at Treatle High School, 18th St. between 8th and 9th Aves., in Room 204, starting at 6:15 P.M.

Among the discussion leaders are Julius Manson of the New York State Mediation Board, Abraham Weis, labor analyst, and Prof. Bernard Stern of Brooklyn College.

Belt Local Excursion To Hyde Park Apr. 28

Local 40, New York Beltmakers, is arranging an excursion to the Franklin D. Roosevelt shrine at Hyde Park on Saturday, April 28. Buses leave from the local office, 46 West 27th St., at 9 A.M.

Raises, \$4,000 in Back Pay In New EOT-Treo Agreement

After protracted negotiations, an outstanding agreement in the corset and brassiere industry has been concluded between Treo Co., a major producer located in Jamaica, Long Island, and Local 57 of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, EOT general manager.

Gains include an across-the-board weekly wage increase of 5 per cent for week workers; a rise from 13.42 per cent to 18.5 per cent in the percentage paid to piece workers on their total weekly earnings; a basic minimum weekly wage of \$18.00 for 35-hour week; in conformity with ILOWU policy calling for at least \$1.10 per hour; and important improvements in health and welfare benefits.

As the parties with the company were carried on after the old agreement expired on Dec. 31, 1955, it was agreed that workers would receive close to \$5000 in back pay, representing the wage increase retroactive to Jan. 2, 1956.

In addition to the previously existing health, welfare and retirement coverage, the company agreed to assume the full cost for providing state disability benefits, without any deductions from the wages of the workers.

Renewal of the agreement with Treo rounds out ten years of collective bargaining. While negotiations with the company have always been detailed and lengthy, they have also been marked by a spirit of harmony that has obtained substantial improvements for the workers without industrial strife.

Additional features of the renewed agreement include six and one-half paid holidays for both piece and week workers; nine and one-half overtime per cent on a daily basis, for piece and week workers; up to two weeks' vacation with pay.

The negotiating team for the union was headed by EOT Assistant General Manager Edward Kramer, aided by Richard Cerkone, manager of the Long Island locals, and a rank and file shop committee consisting of Louis Braun, chairman, William Sandhoff, Clara Menschman, Alice Thomaik, Alma Paul and Catherine St. Germain.

Neckwear Ceremony



ILOWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg (left) installs Joseph Tuvim for another term as manager of Ladies' Neckwear Local 142, as interested membership observes the proceedings.

HOW TO BUY

By Sidney Margolis

New Homes Past Reach Of Most Wage Earners

The Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency has invited the nation's housewives to write in their suggestions about how builders should make houses livable and comfortable for modern families. Families are asked to comment on such questions as: How much actual living value is offered by general-purpose rooms, "rumpus" rooms, carpets, central-heated kitchens; what is the best selection and arrangement of household appliances; should floor plans be one-story and rambling or split-level and compact?

Then, 100 women whose letters are selected will be brought to Washington for a conference. The results will be used to help FHA advise builders in designing livable homes.

However, the questions on which housewives have been asked to comment omit the real housing problems of these times: the high price of houses and lots, the high financing charges and exorbitant closing fees, the noticeably poor construction of many new houses, and the present trend of builders to concentrate on more elaborate houses in the \$15,000-\$20,000 and up price class.

The fact is, most wage earners can't afford the homes now going up. The countryside average price tag on new houses is now \$12,700 and is still rising. According to the paradoxical generally used by mortgage lenders, a family can't afford a house costing over two and one-half times one year's income, although conservative financial experts consider two times a year's income to be safer. In contrast, the average industrial worker currently is earning about \$4,000 a year, and so can't afford more than a \$10,000 house, and preferably, only an \$8,000 one.

If America's families grasped this opportunity to bring to FHA's attention the housing problems that worry them most, here are the questions they would raise:

PRICE OF HOMES: What can FHA and the Administration do to halt the alarming increase in the price of homes, and especially of building materials and plots? Construction costs rose about 3 per cent in 1955, with materials up about 4 per cent.

SOARING PROPERTY TAXES: What can the Administration and FHA do to help build schools, sewage plants, roads and other needs in expanding communities where small homeowners are now facing drastically increased taxes? In many new communities on the outskirts of large cities, property taxes have jumped 40 per cent in the past four years as builders throw up thousands of new homes and departed the scene, leaving the towns without schools and other necessities for the new population, and the home buyers with increased carrying charges they never anticipated.

FINANCING COSTS: Would FHA recommend that the interest rate on FHA and VA insured homes be reduced to the pre-1953 rate of 4 and 1/2 per cent, and 4 per cent for veterans, instead of the present 5 for non-veterans and 4 1/2 for vets? A reduction of only one-half of 1 per cent in the interest rate would reduce the monthly payments on a 30-year mortgage 5 per cent.

The high closing costs charged home buyers is another urgent matter for FHA consideration. Closing costs are often \$150 to \$200 and sometimes more, depending on how much "kickback" passes among the title insurance company.

BETTER CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS: It's one thing for FHA to lay down guides to construction, and another for the FHA inspectors to see that the builders observe them. Either FHA has reduced the building standards to a very-low level, or inspectors aren't doing their job, because builders are skimping in ways that add excessively to future ownership expenses.

Moderate-income housewives who want to write FHA their suggestions about how to improve housing can send them to The Housing Administrator, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D. C.



CUTTERS COLUMN

Falikman Sees Spring Season Registering Apparel Upswing

The past spring season has been marked by a reversal of the downward trend of recent years in the apparel trades, according to Local 10 Manager Moe Falikman. The cloak trade, especially hard hit in the past few seasons, registered a moderate rise in output that was also reflected in work and earnings, though production was still below the postwar high reached in 1948. The very reverse and prolonged winter helped to push up coat sales in many sections of the country.

At present, most cloak shops are in their between-seasons period, preparing their lines and cutting samples, while work is picking up as a good tempo in the dress trade.

Activity in shops of the various miscellaneous trades appears to be satisfactory for this time of the year and continues to show a relatively greater stability of employment than in the major cloak and dress trades.

Though a number of firms have gone out of business, Falikman noted, this represented the normal turnover in the garment industry. Cutters displaced from work will be sought in obtaining regular employment with the least possible delay.

Improvement Seen

There are indications of a further improvement in the apparel picture, the chief said. Consumer interest is said to be shifting from unusually heavy emphasis on homes and hard goods to apparel. Recent months have seen a marked increase appear to point in this direction. Industrial activity, employment and incomes in the country are still at record levels.

In March, the buying power of several million lower-paid workers through the country was boosted when the federal minimum wage went up from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, and many workers earning above the minimum were also paid to maintain differentials. It is widely predicted that a big part of this extra cash will go for apparel to replenish depleted wardrobes.

These developments are expected to be aided by growing recognition of the apparel industry of the need for stepping up promotional efforts to highlight clothes and fashion consciousness among the women of the nation.

Local 10 will be represented by 12 delegates to the ILO Convention next month in Atlantic City. They will sponsor a number of resolutions covering subjects such as union policy on severance pay, civil rights, public housing, labor and the new "united front" policy of the Communists.

Urge U. S. Act on ILO Slave Labor Ban

Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) has called for public hearings on a resolution urging the Eisenhower Administration to support an International Labor Organization convention for universal abolition of slave labor.

In a letter to Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) of the Senate Labor Committee, Jackson pointed out that "the U. S. is the only major industrial nation of the world that has not acted to support" such a convention.

The resolution introduced by Senator Robert Humphrey (D-Minn.) calls on this country to work with other nations "in fact, to assume leadership" in the development and adoption of an ILO convention to abolish forced labor for political or economic purposes.

LOCAL 10
MEMBERS
REGULAR
MEETING
MONDAY
Apr. 30

Right after work
MANHATTAN CENTER
24th Street and 8th Avenue

SMALLER ILO LOCALS FOUND HIGHLY ACTIVE IN EDUCATIONAL WORK

A recent survey indicates that smaller locals throughout the ILO are performing an important role in union education-recreation programs, Education Director Mark Stark reports.

Characteristic of the small local, the report notes, is a widely-scattered membership consisting for the most part of women who are working mothers. Notwithstanding the added burden of home duties, they still manage to take part in extra-curricular activities of their union.

The survey cites a number of examples: Members of Local 465 in Centralia, Ill., who live in small towns and on farms within a 30-mile radius, get together regularly at social-educational functions.

In Elkhart, Ind., the turnout of Local 127 members for educational talks and membership meetings matches their participation in the local's bowling league.

Local 538, Pund de La, Wis., regularly sends a contingent of students to the ILO's Southern Region's summer institute at the University of Wisconsin.

In Saginaw, Mich., union business and pleasure are combined at well-attended lunch-hour meetings. Members of Local 463 in Coal City, Ill., highlight their work period with daily discussions on current events in labor and politics, while noon-hour for Local 478 members in Greendfield, Tenn., is also pausable; the rack continually needs to be replenished.

The ILO fight against slave labor was launched by U. S. Senator Jackson last year by world free labor through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and pushed by the U. S. government. For this reason, Jackson said, this country's present position is "quite inconceivable" and "unconscionable."

"This is no time to let up on the fight against man's inhumanity to man," Jackson told Hill. "It is the time to keep the spotlight of public opinion focused on these nations which continue to be unconscionable."

"Let the U. S., where labor has achieved its greatest freedom and respect in highest honor, lead the fight against slave labor, one single nation leadership in this cause."

"... And When We Get to the Brink ..."



Offer Mortgage Bank to Spur Pension Fund Use for Housing

Creation of a state-supervised mortgage bank for the encouragement of substantial investment in union-management funds in middle income housing has been recommended by New York State Housing Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray.

In a 32-page report to Gov. Averell Harriman on "Pension Funds and Housing Investment," McMurray praised the recent action of the New York Building and Construction Trades Council in backing a program of cooperative housing projects to be financed partially out of welfare and pension funds of unions in the council. The program has the personal support of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Release Reserves
The mortgage bank is intended to overcome objections to release of some of the multi-billion dollar reserves for the financing of the large volume of middle income housing required by union members and other moderate income families.

"Pension funds have not until now been invested to any large extent in mortgages," McMurray stated. "Outside of a limited amount of investment by trustees in conventional mortgages, the only projects in New York State built specifically with pension funds controlled by union-management boards or committees are Kleinfelder and Carlsberg Hook in New York City."

Cites ILO Co-op
"Electrotherm, a 2,225-unit project, was built in 1933-35 by Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, together with the electrical contractors acting through the Joint Industry Board."

"Carlsberg Hook, with 1,068 apartments, opened for occupancy in 1935 under the sponsorship of the International Laborers' Garment Workers' Union. Both of these projects are co-operative."

The report disclosed that there are at least \$25 billion in pension fund reserves nationally and that these are increasing at the rate of about \$2 1/2 billion annually. These figures exclude government pension funds reserves.

Of the \$25 billion, \$10 billion is held by insurance companies and about \$15 billion are in funds administered either by unions or corporations or their trustees.

The McMurray proposal is designed to encourage the use of these funds for housing.

Forest City Fine Aids Cancer Group

A contribution of \$200 to the American Cancer Society was made last month through the union by the Forest City Manufacturing Co. following settlement of an agreement violation by management of the St. Louis plant, according to the Port, Meyer Peirstein, South-west regional director.

The union accepted the terms of the settlement on the condition that the firm pledged that no such infractions would be repeated in the future.

BOOK REVIEW

by Miriam Speichneider

2 Works Assay Religious Leader As Human Being

TWO WORLDS. By David Dalcho. Harcourt, Brace and Co. \$3.50. THE PRESENCE OF GRACE. By J. F. Power. Doubleday and Co. \$2.95.

Both of these books are concerned with the religious leader as a human being and both deal with the daily practice of religion in a most extraordinary and completely engrossing fashion.

Mr. Dalcho has written a charming



ing memoir of his own life as a child in Edinburgh, Scotland, to which his father, an outstanding book collector, came in 1810. It is especially successful in evoking the favors of Scotch life, which take on added sharpness for being sifted through the life of a book which following the patterns of oratorio Judah.

Rabbi Dalcho remained strong in his faith even though his son's attachments weakened. The manner in which these things happened provides the greatest part of the subject matter of a book which is filled with a warm remembrance of a father, who in a strange land won respect for his minority faith, and a son who admired but could not follow in the old ways.

Mr. Powers has written nine short stories that cover a history of that form. Most of these have as their subject the clergy of the Catholic Church, whom Powers knows and admires as a practicing Catholic.

What sets his stories apart is the uncomplicated way in which he looks upon and writes of the men of the church, of their human foibles and petty concerns without destroying their stature as spiritual leaders. There is in these stories neither sentimentality nor awe, but an understanding that manifests itself in restrained humor and revealing insight.

The Voice of Local 89 Every Saturday

Popular Songs and Opera Selections

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President ILOUW and General Secretary of Local 10 in his weekly comments on labor and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

From 10 to 10:30 on EASTERN HOOK-UP
WEVD (1230 Kc.) New York
WVON (1230 Kc.) New York
WJIA (1340 Kc.) Philadelphia
WRBS (1300 Kc.) Boston
WHYY (1010 Kc.) Hartford
The program is rebroadcast Sunday at 1:30 P.M. over WVON (1480 Kc.) New York.

ected at the \$15 billion for use in middle income housing investments. He estimated that an investment of not more than 10 per cent of this \$15 billion would result in a tremendous pension program.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

MOST PRECIOUS RESOURCE

ONE OF THE CHIEF LESSONS we have learned in this age of conflicts is that peace is strengthened by the respect we earn with our potential as well as actual might. We are strong not only because of the ships we launch and the planes we catapult into the air, but also because of the natural, industrial and human resources we are able to develop and conserve.

We have therefore created federal agencies to finance and encourage the construction of new industrial plants, presumably because their productive capacity would then be available in time of emergency. At the same time the federal government continues to return billions of dollars to millionaires, on the theory that it is important to the nation as a whole to discover new sources of oil and gas and that only through tax kickbacks will the men with the power to probe the earth meet this need of the nation.

But our most precious resource is neither in the earth nor in our factories. It is in the hundreds of thousands of classrooms in our schools, where the future citizens of this nation are learning their lessons. In time, they will become the men and women through whom this country's heritage of freedom will be preserved—if it is to survive at all.

We can dig in the earth and scratch the skies with our jets. But in the end, freedom's strongest defense is in the hearts of those who treasure freedom. The solemn responsibility rests on our schools and on our teachers to make, out of these children and youths, Americans with enough humanity and understanding to handle constructively the huge, intricate physical powers we have learned to harness.

Now the Committee for the White House Conference on Education has issued its report. The richest nation in the world is short 198,000 classrooms and will need \$75,000 by 1960, while only about 60,000 a year are being built. At a time when brain power has become as important as combat power, we lack 205,000 teachers and will need at least 125,000 more each year.

From kindergarten through college, we are short—not enough schools, not enough teachers, not enough money.

IN THE FACE OF THIS GROWING, general emergency, the President's committee recommends that, "further federal participation in school financing should be limited to school construction of a short-time emergency nature." In a sharp minority report, AFL Vice Pres. Al Hayes, of the International Association of Machinists, one of two labor members of the 34-member committee, while accepting much of the report, criticizes it for a "mental attitude which at almost every point of conflict, subordinates the educational opportunities of our children to technical questions of the responsibility and authority of various levels of government."

At the start of World War II, when we pulled together an army of young men from all states, the tragic realization that emerged in many induction centers was that much of our youth was inadequately educated. The sources of upper grade manpower were far smaller than appeared to be the case in peacetime. Now we are again squandering our human resources as we bicker over whether the states or the federal government should pay part or all of the bill for new schools.

The crisis in our schools affects every family. And the issue is well put by Vice Pres. Hayes:

"The problem is nation-wide in scope. Its solution is of national importance. The federal income tax (b) the most logical and most equitable method of financing our present educational deficits and our future school needs.

"If it is proper to tax wealth in a wealthy section of one state to educate children in a less wealthy section of the same state, why is it not equally proper to tax wealth in one section of the nation to educate children in another section?"

"He Done You Wrong!"



"Enough Is Too Much!"



Cold War's New Phase

By
Eugenie Anderson

From recent talk at Roosevelt College in Chicago by the former Ambassador to Denmark.

IF we look at the actual developments that are taking place in the world today, we can see plainly that the Cold War has not been concluded. Indeed, it has not even been called off, as far as the Communists are concerned. Khrushchev's recent speeches at the Soviet Communist Party Congress have reiterated defiantly the unchanging Communist goal of world conquest.

But instead of the blunt, aggressive tactics of the Stalinist period, the new Soviet drive has assumed even more dangerous forms of Communist expansion. While this new, more subtle phase actually began three years ago with the death of Stalin, the leaders of the Western Alliance still have not developed an appropriate, coordinated Western strategy to deal with the Khrushchev-Bulgarian "peace" offensive.

WHAT are these new forms of Soviet expansion which are working so well to advance Communist power? First of all, the Communists have distracted Western energies by agitating numerous explosive situations in various parts of the world. While Khrushchev and Bulganin have talked about "peace and friendship," they have simultaneously proceeded to exploit differences in those conflicted areas where full-scale war could so easily break out. Soviet intrusion into the intensely troubled Middle East has increased greatly the danger there of outright war. Communist threats and attacks in the Formosa straits continue to keep that disputed area acutely unsettled. Peace is anything but secure there, or in Korea, where a million and a half men remain under arms.

The major offensive of the Khrushchev drive, however, has proceeded towards the penetration of the formerly uncommitted nations of Southeast Asia, particularly India, Burma and Indonesia. Throughout this vast area, so rich in population and resources, so seething with revolutionary turmoil, the Communists have staged a spectacular diplomatic and economic offensive. Witness the successful Asian tour of Khrushchev and Bulganin, which created a fantastic mass popularity for the Soviet Union. Witness also the Soviet economic aid program, with substantial economic and technical assistance treaties offered to virtually every Middle East and Southern Asian nation, including Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Burma and Indonesia.

Simultaneously, the standard Communist tactics of infiltration and subversion have been intensified, concentrated in those countries, such as Indo-China and Indonesia, which are divided or weak.

WHAT must the Western Alliance do in order to regain the initiative, so indispensable for winning our life and death contest for freedom, so essential for preventing nuclear warfare?

First of all, we must face up to the dangerous dimensions of the new Soviet expansionism. "Until we understand that the present primary Soviet objective is the conquest of the 'uncommitted' nations of Southeast Asia and that its major weapons in this particular phase are economic, diplomatic and subversive, we cannot begin to cope with the problems. Important as it is for us to maintain overwhelming military superiority, we must recognize that military pacts and military assistance in Southeast Asia are not alone adequate weapons in this phase of the struggle.

Secondly, Western policies, under vigorous American leadership, must become once again affirmative policies, not simply a series of defensive reactions to successive Soviet victories. We must move off the defensive, and initiate a peaceful campaign for strengthening the independence and welfare of those nations still free, and for achieving the independence of those unfree, whether they are ensnared by Communist dictatorship, or still remain bound under colonial domination.

IN ORDER to implement these positive, constructive policies, we must move out in front now with a new, imaginative program for Asian economic development. The "too little and too late" programs such as we have today, with their major emphasis on military assistance and pacts, will never solve the desperate economic and political dilemma which engulf most of the free Asian nations today.

What is needed right now is a broad, bold humanitarian program for Asia such as the Marshall Plan was for Western Europe. Such a plan could combine our deeply American principles of friendliness and neighborliness with self-help, good business organization and enlightened self-interest. The question urgently before us today is not whether we can afford such a program; the great question for the Western Alliance in the new phase is how can we not afford whatever is required to win?